BUSINESS MOTIOES.

SUMMER STILE OF HATS.—The summer style of gentlemen's Hata, just introduced by K. Nox.
the celebrated batter, is decidedly the best-tooking and most
toppelar, not cans by any other individual in the profession,
there is long stood at the head of his art, and certainly
the last production of his is no poor evidence of his claim to
the postion that has been awarded him. K. Nox's establishment is located at No. 122 Falton-st., where gentlemen can
be accommodated with any sort of hat they may desire.

GENIN'S SUMMER STYLES .- The time GENIN'S SUMMER STYLES.—The time approaches when Summer Hats will whiten als our streets, as our sele whiten the sea. GENIX therefore invites attention to the preparations he has made for imparting coolness and elegance to the "upper works" of the prople. His Rocky Bienntain Silver Beaver, just introduced combines Hightness, richness, and delicacy of fields, with a form more "express and salmirshle" than that of any other summer hat he has yet submitted to the orde al of public taste. Of Forther Hats he has provided an infinite variety, and in this department the superior fineness, color and beauty of the fabrics well justify, he trusts, the honor conferred upon him at the last Fair of the American Institute. GENIA'S stock of Panamas and Straws for Gentlemen, Youths and Children, is perhaps the most comprehensive ard heaviful in the United Bales; and as the show-rooms are now filled with an unequaled summer stock, in every branch of Hatting the judgment of the public upon its merits is respectfully solicited.

GENIA, No. 214 Bradway, opposite St. Paul's

THE PEOPLES' HATTERS .- Justly are they entitled to that name, by the manner in which they cater for the public, and also in crowning the heads of the overeign people; "Excelsior" is their motto Prices: \$3 and \$4. HAT FINIARES UNION, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LEARY & Co., LEADERS AND INTRO-DEARY & CO., LEADERS AND INTROpuccas of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.—In 1848 we
revived the Rocky Meuntain Silvery Reaver Hat, and by
new combinations invested it with qualities, and offered it at
a price adapted to the public want. This Hat we offer as
usual. In addition, we this day announce our quarterly issue
for June, 1852, under the nomenclature of Leany & Co.'s
National Summer Hat. Originating with, and perfected by
us, its solvent forms a new era in Hatting. Other cities have
bestowed on it their patronage, but for our own is, we believe, reserved the triumph of fully appreciating and sustaining this truly great American Production.

SUMMER HATS .- WARNOCKS, Hatters, SUMBER 11A13:

remind gentlemen that the time has arrived for putting on Summer Hata; and, in anticipation thereof, they have prepared an extensive but select assortingent, consisting in part of the unrivaled French gray Beaver; the Rocky Mountain white Beaver; the soft Felt Hat, of white, cream, pink, pearl, blue and corn color, of heautiful models; the Panama, Gunyaquii, Brazil, Manilla, Sennet and other Strawa, of desirable qualities. No. 215 Broadway, Irving House.

To Drab Beaver Hats at \$3; a splendid article, extra quality, at \$4. Please call and examine before purchasing. Gentlemen's and boys' Summer Hats and Capa, a large variety, at the One Price Store, No. 12. Canal-st.

J. W. Kellogg.

GRAY, DRAB AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HATS.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sta, will introduce the Summer style of Geatlemen's Hats, on Tuesday, May 25th. In addition to the varieties above mentioned, we have prepared several styles of soft fur Hays, of various shades of fur, securing to the wearer the perfection of comfort and convenience; together with an ampie stock of newest styles of Passama and Straw Goods.

BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sta.

I can't stand it, this hot weather, and a black hat will swet my hairout. Pil go to FREEMAN'S,
No. 90 Fulton-st., and get one of his White Beavers. He
makes the real Simon pures. The Panama Hats of his are
the nicest and cheapest I have seen. I advise all who want
Summer Hats to go to FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Fulton-st., near
Gold-st.

NEW-YORK LINEN HALL .- We are now open, and solicit the patronage of the public. We may safely assert ours is the largest and heat selected stock of Linens ever offered in this city. It consists of Barnsley Sheeting, Pullow Linens, Danask Table Linens, Napkins, Doyles, Towelings, Shirting Linens, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and widerchiefs.

Homo Sum-A sentiment fally realized when wearing one of Ray & Adams's soft, elastic and dra-ble Zephyr Under Shirts, R. & A. confidently recommend them as the very best article for summer wear. The Ameri-can Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Nibio's.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS .- RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, import and manufacture Hosiery and Stock knit Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and low-ness of prices. An examination by all whe are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solution. RAY & ADAMS. American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Miblo's.

"Zephyrs from Italy and Sicily" is the title of a work recently issued by the Appletons, with which all its readers have been delighted; but the ZEPHYRS FROM A. RANKIN & Co. are affording greater delight during this warm weather to the thousands who are wearing them. All who resued health, enjoyment and economy should buy one of our Zephyr Under-Vests. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery, Importers and Manufacturers of Hostery and Un-

TALLEYRAND said, MISTAKES Were worse than crimes. Now there is no mistake in the fit of Shirts made at No. 1 Astorhouse. Green's system of measurement is infallable as a rule in mathematics. Then he makes a set of Shirts with unequaled dispatch, and never disappoints a customer, either as to time or article.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CRAVATS-GAUZE SHIET AND DRAWERS-THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS, &c. e and retail, by In a Period & Son, No. 61 Nassau-st. N. Y.

Another great arrival this week at

the Faris Mantille Emporium, No. 351 Broadway, (late 351.)
Three more cases of Ladies' Silk Mantillas, with rich and deep frings of every color, at \$5.50; five cases of very superb do, at \$8, and four cases of magniferent style and quality, at \$10.

GEO. BULFIN, 361 Broadway.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Failors, have removed from No. 265 to No. 627 Broadway, (Brewiter's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-er-da.,) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest votice, and the most fashtonable materials

THE PIONEERS OF THE FASHIONABLE THE PIONEERS OF THE LASHIONABLE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING BUSINESS.—The position taken by
the firm of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., twenty seven years ago,
as the leading house in the fashionable ready-made clothing
business they have ever since maintained, enlarging their
connection every year, and increasing their unrivalled facilities for obtaining the most elegant febries from abroad. They
employ none but cutters of the very first class, and their assortment of summer goods, recently imported includes the
most beautiful plain and fancy Cassimers, Zephyr Cloths,
Drills, Marseilles and other Vestings, together with a variety
of entirely new styles of goods for summer Coats, Sacks,
Pantalone, Vests, &o. These elegant febries, cut after the
latest Paris modes, in gentlemen's costume, from the materical the ready-wards summer stock at this popular estableaf the ready-wards summer stock at this popular estab-Pantaloose, Vesis, &c. These elegant land, from the materials of the ready-made summer stock, at this popular establishment, while those who prefer having their clothes made to measure, will find the fit, style and finish of the suits made by Jennings & Co., the ne plus sitra of elegance, W.T. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

TAKE YOUR BOYS TO UNION HALL .-The boys' department presents such an assortment of Jackets, Sacks, Freck-craft. Business Coats, Pants, and complete Suits, for young gentlemen of all ages, as cannot be found classwhere in New-York. Parents, if cheapness and elegance are your objects, go to that immense structure, corner of Fulton-st, and Nassau. Go to Union Hall!

There was "hot work" in every battle forgit by Gen. Taylor in Mexico, and there is "hot work" here in New-York in Mexico, and there is "hot work" here in New-York in weating winter clothing during the warm weather; hence we advise our readers to call upon Mr. Souden, Manager of Gen. Taylor's Head parter, at No. 76 Falton-et., corner of Geld, where they will find the best assurtment of summer Clothing to be found in this city, and at prices that will be popular among purchasers.

YOU MUST JUDGE BY APPEARANCES .-The old saying of "never judge by appearances" used to be implicitly relied upon. Since UNION Hall, at the corner of Nassmu and Fulton sts, has been established as a grand depôt of Gantlemen's Clothing, however, nubody gives the aforesaid saying any credence. All persons who go there and travel over six large apartments (each one occupying a mitire story) filled with the finest and most beautiful gamen's ever manufactured, will at once arrive at the bonel auton that "epipearances are everything."

THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE .- Ladies, if you "wish to look charming, and appear on a proper and genteed focture," buy your 'cisiter Boots, Slippers, &c., of Miller. in Canal st. You will there find all the various styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, excellent in quality and moderate in prices. Miller's, No. 134 Canal-st.

If you do not believe us when we tell you that STILLMAN, at No. 228 Greenwich-st., sells the best of Ladics' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shees a little cheaper than anybody else, then go and see for yourselves. You will soon be convinced and cannot but be satisfied. Re-member the name and address, STILLMAN, No. 228 Green-wich-st., west side, between Marray and Robinson-sta, N.Y.

CANTRELL'S LADIES' SHOE STORE, No. CANTRELL'S LABORS SHOPE STORE, NO.

So ROWERY.—As CANTRELL has now secured the assistance of the well-known firm of Laboyteanx & Son, formerly of Broadway, we may positively assure the ladies that these is no establishment in the city where they can purphase their Gatters, Slippers, Ties, &c., more to their sivantage than like. Those who intend visiting the country should get of him a pair of Rubbers to protect their feet from dampaess, and all should procure a pair of his beautiful Linen Gatters, for which he only charges 12/.

BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES at the World's Fulr, together with his extensive Gallety of Por-traits of distinguished persons, universally similard to be the best collection extant, are daily on exhibition at his Na-tional Gallery, No. 265 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES!-HOOPER & BRO-THER, Nos. 106 Fulton-st and 353 Pearl st., have recently made extensive improvements in their steam manufacturing department, and added new wavercoms to their premises, would respectfully inform the public that they are now able to sell their French Plate, Ornamental Gib and Mahogany Frences, Looking Ghases, Portrait and Picture Frames, at reduced prices, and offer great inducements to purchasers.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS .- HALLET. DAVIS &

Extra fine Oolong and Young Hyson Tea, white and brown Sugara, foreign Fruits, family Groceries, &c., in all their variety, on hand and for sale in tities to suit, and at ressonable prices, at J. O. Fow-LER's large Temperance Stores, Nos. 25¢ and 435 Greenwichst and No. 76 Vessy st. Persons from the country would do

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.-Samuel D Gorman is now offering at his Store, No. 120 Canal-st, the above goods at greatly reduced prices. Best French China Dinner. Tea and Breakfast sets of 124 pieces, for \$44. Best white stone do., new styles, 131 pieces for \$25 blue, howen and mulherry do., from \$20 to \$25. Vases, fancy and all other goods in proportion.

T. GILBERT & Co's IMPROVED ÆOLIAN Planos.—New York Ware Rooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthonyst, and opposite the Broadway Theater, where the largest assortment of Planos, with or without the Improved Æolian, may be found, and will be sold at great bargains. These instruments are now coming into a neval use. The improvement T. Gilbert & Co. have made upon Coleman's original Æolian is very great.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

Pure White Diamonds at \$28 per carst, in the original package or in lots therefrom, te suit cos-tomers. Diamond Cluster Pins, Rings, &c., at importer's prices, by the single article. David Rair, Importer, No. 381 Broadway, up stairs, corner White-st.

WILSON & Trow's Directory of the City of New-York, with a Map. 1852-1838, contains 25,000 more names than any other City Directory ever published, which is equal to 185 large octavo pages.

John F. Trow, No. 49 Ann-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Beston.

CARPETINGS, &c. - SMITH & LOUNS-

CARPETING .- As the great hurry of busi-CARPETING.—As the great nurry of oustness is setting over, and having a large assortment of Carpering, Oil Cleths, and other goods in the line of business,
and will now commence seiling them off at very reduced
prices, those who are in want of a handsome Taoestry, Brussels, Three-Ply or lugrain Carpet, are respectfully invited to
call and examine the goods. Goods shown freely at No. 111
Bowery. Please remember the name and J. M. Gillespie.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & SUMPREY, No. 379 Broadway, some of White-st, have last received, direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assertment of rich Mossic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpressing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, sxclinsively our own, and for wale full 10 per cent. less than other storeseelling similar goods.

Where now are the doubts as to the operation of CRISTADORO'S Liquid Hair Dyel No one now denies that it is, in its chemical composition, a fac simile of the real coloring fluid which rises from the scalp through the capillary tubes of the hair. Applied and sold, wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting Wigs.

coloring glands, or that upon which the color of the hair de-pends. This being done, nature again resumes her sway, and imparts color, softness, and fruitful growth. Price 50 ct. per bottle. For sale at the general cept, No. 506 Grand-st., and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No. 362 Hud-son-st., No. 127 Bowery, and No. 111 Houston-st.

WIG AND HAIR DYE .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory, No. 4 Wall-st, is the best place in the city for procuring these articles; his eriginal Liquid Hair Dye holds the highest place in public estimation, and for the last four-teen years has given the greatest satisfaction to thousands who have used it in all parts of the world. As a Wig and Toupee maker he has no equal. Copy his address, and between of intestinas. GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is,

without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUP's Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freekles, sail theum, flesh-worms teter, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Pondre Subtile uproofs hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rauge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway. The Ladies are respectfully requested to examine Lyon's Kathairon, when procuring a toilet article for the hair. Its perfume, and neatness of siyle, equals Lubin's choicest extract, while its effects in beautifying and enriching the hair 'is truly pleasing. Its use is becoming universal, whenever by accident or design it has been tried. If it does not prove as recommended, you are invited to call at our Wholesale Agency, No. 16! Broadway, and receive your purchase money. We rely upon extensive sales for our profits, and sell it for 25 cents. You can obtain it of all Perfumers, Druggists, &c. throughout New-York, Brooklyn and the United States.

E. Thomas Lyon.

TO THE WISE .- IN TIME TO PREVENT TO THE WISE.—IN TIME TO PREVENT.

SIGNESS.—BRANDRETU'S Pills have been proved by experience to be innocent, even when given to those of the most tender age or weak frame. They are extrain in their cunative effect, as the testimony of thousands daily prove. They cure all pain or wrakness, simply by purifying the blood. At this season of the year, they ought to be used upon the first appearance of sickness—three or four doses of four or five pills each, for as many days, would often insure health during the summer months—and in any event, the health would be greatly improved by the adoption of this advice, which is equally adapted to the alloyathist, homopathist, bydrops thist or anapathist. They will all find that heaves manifor of the bowels in the Spring, by a vegetable health curing the summar means and the adoption of this advice, which is equally adapted to the allocathist, home-pathist, bydrogathist or sangathist. They will all find that the evacuation of the bowels in the Spring, by a vegetable medicine like Brandberri's Pills, will pay them a large return of health and vigor. Recent and chronic diseases of every shade, from Inflammation of the Bowels to Chronic Rheumatism, have been cured by the use of Brandberri's Pills. During hot weather, the bowels must be regular or we can have no health. When this ordination of rature does not take place, the Pills must be used. From two to five will generally be sufficient, and unlike all other purgatives, the towels after a few doses, are found more regular—a quality unknown to other medicines of this class. I can refer to humerous persons who have cured themselves of the most grieve usly costive habit, by the use of these Pills. In some cases only one Pill was used every night for several menths; in others, it was continued during a whole year; but in every instance the bowels were restored to full vigor and regularity.

but in every instance the bowels were restored to full vigor and regularly.

CHANGE OF NUMBER.

Dr. Brandretti's Office in Broadway, is now at No. 417, between Lispenard and Canaists. Next year he will occupy one at the currer of the block. None need mistake, as his store is the middle one—No. 417—where the Brandretti Pills are obtained genuine, at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also at his Branch office, No. 241 Hudson-st., and No. 274 Bowery. The Public's Servant, B. Brandretti.

N. B.—My Counting house is for the present at No. 69 Lispenard-st.

8. 5.

Bedbugs, roaches, and ants, Fleas, and insects on plants, With the rascally moths That destroy furs and cloths,

That destroy furs and cloths,
In this summer, weather,
All come out together.

All come out together.

There is, hower, or, a ready way to get rid of them—use
Lyon's Magnetic Powder, containing no ingredient harmful to men or domestic a timels, and your chambers, closets,
and conservatories may be cleared of the annoyance in one
hour. A single night will also reffice to clear any dwelling
of rata, if Lyon's Magnetic Pills are used. The vermin de
not die in their heles. The price of the Magnetic Powder
and Pills has been reduced to 25 cents per flask or box. Depot 424 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-Hamsburgh and Jersey City for 124 couts per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Poet will be promptly placed upon the Carriere' books.

To our Subscribers .- In justice to our Carriers, we would state that the very late hour at which The Tribune was served yesterday morning, was in consequence of the breaking of machinery connected with our Presses.

THE LOCO-FOCO CONVENTION. -- The latest dispatches from Baltimore look badly for Gen. Cass, and better for Douglas.

Congress .- The Senate only was in session vesterday, and there nothing was done. A large number of petitions in favor of the Homestead bill were presented.

By TELEGRAPH.—The storm seriously eranged the Southern lines last night. We have the doings of the Maine Whig Convention, and small items of note.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

NEW-JERSEY, last of the Free States, has chosen her Delegates to the Whig National Convention. (A few scattering Districts-eight or ten in all-have yet to be heard from, but they cannot affect the result.) And that result is an overwhelming verdict against the continuance of the incumbent in the Presidential chair. Not one of the sixteen Free States, casting fiveeighths of the Electoral Votes of the whole Union, has chosen a Delegation to support Mr. Fillmore's nomination. We do not

aver that no Delegation from a Free State will support that nomination, because it is possible, though by no means probable, that one or two may do so; but that no Delegation has been elected for that purpose or instructed to further it, is a recorded and most instructive fact. The office-holders, as a class, have been active, zealous, officious; but they have failed to overbear the deliberate judgment of the People. They have edged in here and there a straggling District Delegate, mainly from Districts filled to surfeit with Castom-House servitors and traveling satellites of the White House; they claim (unwarrantably) that they have slipped in unpledged and uninstructed Delegations from Vermont and one or two North-Western States who will vote as they desire; they boast that some Delegates elected from Pennsylvania and other States under express and unanimous instructions for Scott will nevertheless betray their trust and support Fillmore; but they certainly have not elected a Delegation from any Free State avowedly for Fillmore, nor has the Convention of any Free State instructed its Delegates to support him.

On the other hand, Delegations are being drummed up from Slave States by office-holders expressly under calls addressed not to the Whigs as such, but to 'the friends of Mr. Fillmore,' and on the strength of declarations that unless they can have every thing their own way, both as to candidates and platforms, they will bolt and go over to the Loco-Focos. The three dozen Whigs in South Carolina, who never yet named an Electoral Ticket for any Whig candidate, will yield a unanimous support to Mr. Fillmore now, though their ticket in '48 was Tyler and Butler; but if Gen. Scott should be nominated, and the Whig platform not narrowed to suit them, they will kick right out of the traces. Heard-hearted implacables! how do they suppose we shall ever get on without them So in Georgia, Alabama and other South-Western States, where the Whig organization has been deliberately and utterly given up and its members merged in a new Union party,' with Cobb, Belser and Foote for its leaders, we see that the Whig name is being resumed again impromptu (for this night only, 'by particular desire') and Delegates chosen by little bar-room gatherings to represent their States at Baltimore and cast the full weight of such States into the scale of Fillmore and Finality. This is a dashing game, but it can't win. It is not possible that a Whig National Convention will allow South Carolina and Alabama to impose a candidate upon Pennsylvania for whom neither the imposers nor the imposed-upon can carry their respective States; for the Whig party does not hold National Conventions merely to commit suicide. The Convention will select a candidate who can make a strong run in all sections; and that can-

didate is not now President. The universality of the Free State repudiation of Mr. F. stamps as false the assumption that 'Seward' and 'agitation are its causes. The Free States most kindly affected toward the 'Finality,' and wherein Gov. Seward is rarely named save as a bugbear by the Opposition, have oftener than otherwise sent Scott Delegates -at all events, not Fillmore-because they desire a candidate who can unite the party and insure its success. That candidate, it is now notorious, is not Mr. Fillmore.

We submit, therefore, that, whoever ought to be nominated, the incumbent clearly ought not to be, and that it would be unworthy of a President to presume upon the charalric and grateful attachment of his Southern friends in the imminent Convention. They know that his nomination would expose us to ignominious defeat. yet they feel bound to support him, against the dictates of their better judgments, by a sentiment of honor. Mr. Fillmore ought promptly and utterly to relieve them from embarrassment by withdrawing his name from the canvass and renewing his avowal of fidelity to the old and sound Whig principle of 'One Presidential Term.'

THE TRIBUNE AND SLAVERY.

We have a personal friend who does up Editorials for The Washington Union, and the warmth of whose friendship induces him to advertise The Tribune rather extensively in the columns of that distinguished 'organ.' Gratitude for favors received being a very strong instinct in our bosom, we often look through The Union in quest of articles which we may copy in requital for these undeserved favors-with what success we decline to state, out of regard for our friend's feelings. In his journal of the 1st, however, we find a leader on "The Issue before the Country," which, though essentially of the 'bugaboo' order, as if intended to frighten very young children, will excuse some attention on our part. Its burden is "the alarming progress of Anti-Slavery at the North' -its text a recent paragraph from The Tribune, stating the truth that it is not within the power of any National Convention, any party, nor of both Conventions and both parties, to interdict and prohibit 'agitation' with regard to Slavery. This is 'improved' as follows:

"Here we have an announcement, is a few brief but portentous words, of the policy, the projects, and the, ends of our oppenents—"the intelligence, philan-thropy-and conscience of the American people," de. So con fident in their numbers and their strength, then, are ident in their numbers and their strength, then, are these fanatics, that they already assume to represent the American people, and in their name proclaim a war of conscience against the institutions of the South-institutions solemnly guaranted by the Con-stitution, and only to be disturbed or overthrown by the abrogation of that secred lostrument and the disturbion of the Union, with the existence of which its own is insufficiently interworen. And then

the manner in which this war is to be carried on, the character of the first steps to be taken, are announced with equal openness and frankness. Antislavery sgitation is to be continued—continued, too, in definere of each one and all of the interests of the country, in opposition to sentiments political or purely patriotic—carried on and carried out without regard to patriotic—carried on and carried out without regard to consequences, however momentous—or results, however sppalling. Mark, too, the extent to which the designs thus announced are made to reach. Anti-slavery agitation is no longer to be confined to purposes of excluding the South from the Territ riss, ruling out the admission of more slave States to the Union, and abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The termination of its existence in the country is the end now almed at—an end which no same man can contemplate without being conscious that it would be the end of the Constitution—the end of the Republic.

"This, then, is the issue. Shall agitation for such an end be permitted?—shall Anti-slavery agitation in any shape be any longer tolerated?"

-Is it not melancholy that a human

organism, by no means devoid of brains and formerly inhabited by a soul, should be degraded to such 'base uses' as this? "Shall Anti-Slavery agitation in any shape be longer tolerated?" he roars out, as if he were not perfectly conscious that those who deplore and contemn its toleration can't possibly help themselves. All his idea and expectation is-for hungry dogs must feed on such pudding-that some paltry party capital may be made out of this bugbear-that by dexterously coupling the Whig party or Gen. Scott with The Tribune and its ideas, he can frighten a few more slave-breeders into the camp of 'the Democracy.' Yet he knows perfectly that their taking or avoiding that plunge will have no more effect on the 'agitation' by which he affects to be so shocked than on the return of Sir John Franklin-that the endurance and pro gress of Anti-Slavery sentiment owes nothing to any party, and asks nothing of any but to be let alone. It grows and expands in defiance of parties and of nearly all existing organizations, religious, political and other-for organized and outward Christianity too often conspires with recreant and self-seeking Democracy to disown and persecute their common child. If all the parties in the counfry would combine to make the propagation of Anti-Slavery a felony, and punish it with confiscation and imprisonment, they would not thereby retard but hasten the coming of its ultimate triumph. Not through the action of the Whig nor of any other party, but through the natural swelling and palpitation of the heart of Humanity, unaided but also inadequately repressed by party ligaments and bandages, do we look with confidence for the ultimate banishment of Slavery from our land. Congress could do nothing in the premises but confine the National scourge and shame within its present legal boundaries-we are afraid it will do even less than this-and yet the sentiments of Justice and Philanthrophy will gradually vindicate their rightful sway over the human soul, and the end of Slavery will come-we trust not through convulsion and disruption, but like the swelling of the buds and the unfolding of the leaves, which need nothing like 'agitation' bevond the falling of sunshine and rain on the earth and the circulation of the sap through trunks and branches. As respects Slavery, all that we ask of any party is that it shall let it alone, and not attempt to stifle the monitions of conscience, to fetter and corrupt public sentiment and to

harden the popular heart. We had half a mind to ask our Washington friend to copy the preceding para graph; but that would interfere with the game he is compelled to play for place and pelf, and we will not. He understands this whole subject right well, though the stupider majority of his readers do not, and he is building a wooden pyramid of their heads whereon to vault into coveted power. If they could see him cheek by jow with Chase, Rantoul, Preston King, Cleveland, &c., settling candidates, platforms, and declarations on which their common party could be united and led to victory. they would stare, doubtless; but they would soon be convinced, by some legerdemain, that it was 'all right.' It is not Anti-Slavery, per se, that alarms him-but Anti-Slavery in a Whig journal-Anti-Slavery that he may fairly hope to turn to party account and employ in scaring grist to the Loco-Foco mill. That's all.

TEHUANTEPEC.

The Mexican Government has caused to be published, in this City, a pamphlet originally addressed by Don José F. Ramirez. Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Corps at the City of Mexico, stating the grounds on which it refuses now to ratify the grant to Garay of the right to open a line of inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. As the subject has attracted a good deal of attention in the United States, and threats of war upon Mexico on account of this refusal have been put in circulation, it is due to truth and justice that the Mexican side of the question should be fairly understood by the American people. We accordingly give the leading points of this pamphlet, as follows:

1. The grant to Garay was originally made by the Provisional Government of Santa Anna, on March 1, 1842. By its terms Garay was required to have a route opened within eighteen months from that date, and the permanent works commenced within ten months afterward. On the 27th of March he reported the surveys complete, and obtained possession of the lands; but finally, on Dec. 28, 1843, in compliance with his request, the same Government issued a decree prolonging the time for beginning the works a year beyond its original limit. Both the original contract and its prolongation were, as the

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Government merely, and as such, by the laws of the republic, subject to the revision and approval of the Constitutional Congress. Ten days before the expiration of the prolonged term, on June 20, 1845, Garay applied to Congress for a further extension of the grant. This was agreed to by the lower house, but before it could be acted on by the Senate political disturbances broke up the body, and it was not till August 22, 1846, that another Provisional Government was established. Two months afterward, in October, Garay addressed to the President a petition explicitly recognizing the authority of Congress in the premises, and asking the Executive for certain privileges of minor importance, such as the right to introduce colonists on the conceded lands. Hereupon Salas, the Provisonal President, granted, not only what was asked, but gave Garay an extension of sixteen months from November 5, 1846, for the commencement of the work, and allowed him to bring in colonists on their renouncing their nationality and becoming Mexicans, each contract with such emigrants being submitted to the Government for its approval.

2. On August 21, 1847,-two months before the above illegal prorogation,-Garay sold out to John Schneider & Co., of London, and Manning & Mackintosh, of Mexico, the claim to the lands, reserving to himself the claim to the line of communication. This sale or contract for colonizing the lands was ratified with some modifications on July 21, 1848.

3. On January 13, 1849, the Mexican Government first heard that Garay had sold out the line of communication to the same parties. The Government at once refused to recognize any such sale, not only because Garay had no authority to alienate the grant made to him, but because the utmost limit of its extension had long since expired.

4. Finally, after a long correspondence with the representatives of the American speculators who had bought into this claim on the 2d ult., the Mexican Congress, to settle the matter, adopted a resolution, declaring null and void the last extension granted by the Provisional Government, thus knocking from the claim even the shadow of a legal basis which it had be-

-Such, according to the pamphlet, are the grounds on which the New-Orleans Tehuantepec Company have proceeded, and on which they have induced our Government to threaten that of Mexico, in the hope of frightening it into submission to the scheme of the speculators. A contract that could not hold water in a justice's court is good enough to bully a sister nation upon. Truly a most dignified and honorable transaction on the part of the United States!

COOPERING.

Our neighbor of The Times is hard upon Major-General Cooper, who flourished at Louis Napoleon's late raree-show as Commander of the Forces of the State of New-York, as well as upon some other specimens of the North-American militiaman who displayed themselves in full feather on that occasion. This little masquerade of the Major-General, the Majors and the other holiday-warriors, our neighbor decidedly condemns as disgusting in the individuals and disgraceful to the country among whose brave defenders they are counted.

We confess that regarding these proceedings as the flowering forth of mere personal vanity, we share the disgust, even if not so keenly alive to the disgrace. We agree with any and every person who avers that then and there Major-General Cooper and his Aids-de-Camp and the other militia heroes who were his companions, most conspicuously made asses of themselves. On that question there is no doubt, any more than there is that other silly and distinguished Americans have done it before them or that others will do it after. It is recorded on high authority that the fools are not all dead yet, and we see no reason to suppose that the race will soon run out.

But this is only a simple view of the

matter, and justice to these "Captains, Colonels and Knights at Arms" requires that the case of the gallant Cooper and his fellow braves should be raised to the hight of philosophy and illuminated by the light of pure science. Considering the business from this elevation, it is striking what a number of gentlemen of honest American parents and useful pursuits at home appear abroad in military character. "Of what rank are you?" asked a brisk Frenchman of a sensible Yankee, with whom he had struck up a traveler's intimacy. "I am a private," was the answer. "Thank Heaven!" was the reply, "that I have found an American who is not an officer; I never saw one before." This proves the universality of the practice, which for the rest we daily hear glaring examples of. For instance, we are told of a young person of this vicinity, not included in Major General Cooper's party, who now goes about the streets of Paris in the uniform of a Brigadier General, and appears everywhere en grande tenue-no matter what the place or the occasion- to the scandal of his equally virtuous but more cautious countrymen. So, too, the scion of a prominent " Democratic" family of this State was found at Naples a while ago in the sublimest rig of a Major General. (this was before Major General Cooper went upon his explorations,) pamphlet shows, acts of the Provisional | and for aught we know to the contrary, pros-

ecuted his travels to the end in the same martial capacity. Nor is this sort of ambition confined to the military walk of life We recollect another ardent " Democrat." since indued with the judicial ermine, who visited Europe after he had been elected to discharge the important duties of Alderman in a Ward of this City, and whose visiting card was graced, in addition to his proper name, with the sonorous title of "Membre du Conseil." Whether this gentleman wore an official costume to match, we don't remember, but presume he

Now, leaving common sense aside as

having no business in the matter, and viewing such facts philosophically and transcendentally, one may say that they are not disgraceful but highly creditable to the country. They are the final and positive assertion of the great democratic principle of equality. Will anybody admit that as American citizen, with plenty of money in his pocket, is not as much of a man as anv. body else ? Is it for him to knuckle under to the bedizened aristocracy and soldiery of Europe? No. Sir! He is as good as they, (if not rather better,) and is right to assert it. And how can he do this, except by putting himself on an equality with them? And how can he put himself on an equality without getting into their society ! And how can he get into their society except with a title of some sort ? The thing is impossible; and as it is notorious that we have no princes or barons, there is nothing to be done but to get a militie commission, or to buy into the Common Council. This is the last resource of the apostle of democratic equality in Europe. He is not a leveler; or rather he levels upward, and elevates himself into the rank of Major-General, or Brigadier or Colonel, or at least of "Membre du Conseil." All this is done simply to illustrate the great principle of equality, and to show that Man has a native title to aspire to all the honors and to array himself with all the gold lace and feathers that society can devise. In this aspect, what before was silly becomes sublime, and what was vanity appears as the self-devotion of the enthusiastic patriot.

-Not having seen this view brought out elsewhere, we offer it for the benefit of the parties assailed by the acridity of criticism for having thus participated in the splendors of martial and imperial pomp. We recommend them to get these ideas by heart against the time when they are next set down as asses for having donned on the banks of the Seine a uniform which it would be glery to wear any pleasant afternoon in the exciting march of the forces up Breadway, and amid the truly intricate evolutions by which they contrive at once to follow the music and dodge the omnibuses.

The Courier and Enquirer we rejoice to say, repudiates the illiberal leader which appeared in its Monday's issue, in condemnation of the Homestead bill. Gen. WEBB was absent when it was inserted by a subordinate, never saw it till it was published, and strongly disapproves its conclusions. He says:

finds its way from these lands into the public treasury; that it would give a prodigious and wholesome stimulus to the growth of the new States, and consequently to the national strength and prosperity; that it would have a most happy indisence in elevating the character, promoting the independence, and fostering the patriotism of the foreign inmagrants, bumense numbers of whom would be sure to avail themselves of its benefits; that it would put an end to an industrous system of land jobbery and speculation, which has operated with cruel hardship upon the poorer classes, which, of all others, Government is most bound to protect; and would give an effectual such final quietus to a thousand selfish calculations and designing schemes, conceived in fraud and issuing in nothing but public mischief.

"Upon these grounds, in spite of the many fallacious and vicious arguments which have been urged in its favor by radicals, with whom we have no sympathy, we sustain this bill, and had we been in the House of Representatives, should have unhesitatingly formed one of the majority which passed it."

The Express do n't quite understand whether the NEW-JERSEY Delegation is for Scott or Fillmore !- Not one of the Trenton journals intimates a doubt on the subject-not a Jersey letter expresses any. If the Delegates elect are not Scott men, then there never were any. The fact is, there was not Fillmoreism enough in the Convention to have avowed candidates to form the Delegation.

Young AMERICA' wins the following kindly mention from The Evening Mir-

" It is admitted that Cass has been strengthened by The Democratic Review's assults, while the course of that publication has embittered many Hunkers toward, or disgusted them with Douglas Yet, if the b'hoys could have their way, Douglas would win, as their favorite 'Young America. We heard a leading Democrat describe Douglas. as he lately saw him in a Washington 'pot-house,' in his glory. The 'Little Giant' sat in the lap of one crony with his legs stretched across the laps of two others, and his arms around the necks of two more. It is thus he embraces his section of the Democracy. It is needless to say that each of the six had a cigar in his mouth, and a brandy smasher in his hand."

THEOLOGY AT A PREMIUM .- Rev. J. R. Evores, Editor of the 'Tennessee Baptist,' (Nashville,) offers a famous lot of Premiums to the doctors of sects antagonist to his own if they will prove from the Scriptures their anti-Baptist tenets and practices to be just fied by Revelation. He offers to pay us for publishing his entire article; but it is of a kind which we do not publish for pay, and we would rather print so much d

his article without charge, viz : To all Pedonaptist Catholics and Protestants.—1st. I will renew the grand premium offered some years since.
\$1,000 for a passage in the Bible affording a plain precept for, or example of, infant Sprinking for Christian

bootism.

\$500 to any one who will furnish a solitary passet, anally relied on, or quoted by Pedopoptists to proper in antibaptism, which has not been denied as authorsy for the practice by eminent and standard Pedosphia digital.

Sico to any one who will produce, from standard his crians, a solitary instance of infant baption and it torians, a solitary instance of infant bastion and at Christians, (some heathen nations having presided is before the coming of Christ.) before the third contary. -There are thirty-six more \$100s offered to Episco

palans, Presbyterians, Methodists and Campbellan or which those who would like to try for them please address the Rev. gentleman aforesati, as we have not room for them.